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in many of its verdicts, must be strictly applied if we would rescue Zoology from becoming a mere chaos of names.

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*Upper Iowa University,
Fayette, Iowa.*

BATHING HABITS OF OUR BIRDS.

The writer has often thought that a very interesting article might be prepared by some careful observer on the bathing habits of our birds. These observations would be very valuable, for no writer has as yet given us any adequate information on this subject. In order to obtain the facts about the bathing habits of our birds, the observer will have to spend much time at some lake-side where birds usually go to bathe. The writer has thus far made but few observations on this subject. He gives them more to stimulate interest in, rather than to offer complete knowledge of, this phase of bird-life.

Two distinct methods are observable in the bathing habits of birds. The more common way is by wading into the water and wetting the head and body. The less common method is by flying out over the water and dipping so as to wet the entire body.

Among the species that bathe by wading are the Crow, Purple Grackle, Blue Jay, Indigo Bird, Robin, Goldfinch, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Song Sparrow, Crowbird, Baltimore Oriole, Towhee. In winter the Crow bathes where the water is not frozen at the edge of lakes. The Purple Grackle also bathes in very cold weather. The Blue Jay looks blackish after bathing. The Robin bathes frequently in warm weather.

Species that bathe by dipping are the Warbling Vireo, King Bird, Kingfisher, Purple Martin and Barn Swallow.

The Warbling Vireo flies from a perch near the water, dips once and then flies back to the perch. This performance is repeated twice. The bird then preens its plumage. The writer witnessed this bathing process but once. Further observations may show some variation in this vireo's method of bathing.

Somewhat like the Warbling Vireo, the Kingbird may fly from a perch and dip twice or thrice, but it does not return to the perch until after the last dipping. Or the bird may be flying over the water when it will suddenly dip three times and then continue its flight. These facts were obtained from two observations. Is a similar method of bathing common to all flycatchers?

The Purple Martin bathes while flying over the water. To watch a number of them, late in the afternoon as they come from a long flight, dipping again and again and splashing the water, is one of the prettiest sights one may see in bird-life. This method of bathing is, doubtless, common to the swallow family.

The Kingfisher, whose well-known habit of striking the surface of water in obtaining small fish for food, incidentally does its bathing at the same time. Usually the bird makes but one effort to catch a fish, but occasionally two dips are taken before returning to a perch.

A NEW GUTIERREZIA FROM OREGON.

BY J. LUNELL.

Gutierrezia ionensis sp. nov.

De summo caudice valido, 4 cm. longo, ligneo, rami numerosi graciles, sed rigidi, 1-1.5 dm. longi, vel 1-10 capitula gerentes vel steriles, axillis foliorum dimidia partis inferioris gemmis glutinosis vestitis, exeunt, rami omnes tempestivi una cum involucris et foliis insigniter glutinosi. Folia lineari-filiformia, 2.5-4 cm. longa, 1 mm. lata vel minus, 1-nervia. Capitula solitaria ramulos fastigiatos vel inflexos terminantia, inflorescentiam apice plano paucicapitatam, 1-2.5 cm. altam, in extremitatibus summis ramorum definitam formantia. Glomeruli capitulorum 3-5 sessilium vel subsessilium absentes. Involucra turbinata, 5-6 mm. alta vel in